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## The L.F.U. Stentor, January, 1888

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# THE L. F. U. STENTOR.

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VOL. 1.

JANUARY, 1888.

NO. 5.

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## AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

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The educational system of our country, at least in its final form, will be shaped by no single mind. It will be rather an outgrowth of national tendencies, the result of a long period of development; it will be the product of a process of evolution, difficult to perceive, perhaps, for any one generation, yet by gradual changes leading to a higher if not more complex type. What its future will be, no one can now foretell with exactness; yet in the light of the history and tendencies of education in America, it is possible in some degree to read the trend of the times and to determine the general lines of educational development.

What is thus true of our educational system in general, applies with especial force to the American University, its crowning feature. As yet the typical American University does not exist. There is no institution which is accepted by all as a model, as perfectly meeting the needs of American people for the highest education.\* The very term

University, as used in this country, is hard to define. Harvard University, (we quote from a recent announcement), "comprehends the following departments: Harvard College, The Divinity School, The Law School, The Lawrence Scientific School, The Medical School, The Dental School, The Bussey Institution, The School of Veterinary Medicine, The Graduate Department, The Library, The Observatory, The Botanic Garden and Herbarium, and the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology is a constituent part of the University; but its relations to it are affected by certain peculiar provisions." Here we have a college, professional schools, a library, an observatory, a botanic garden, and a museum grouped apparently as co-ordinate departments, under the name University. On the other hand the University of Rochester is a college, and purposes, it would seem, to extend its facilities no further. In the west there are universities consisting of preparatory,

collegiate, and professional departments; others, comprising preparatory and collegiate departments only; and business universities are common enough east as well as west. Thus the word University with us has no definite and invariable meaning; it is made to cover educational institutions, from the grade of a high school to that of a divinity or law school, from brief and crude business courses to the courses for original investigation at Johns Hopkins or the University of Michigan.

Obviously, this utter confusion as regards the scope and proper position of a University can not always last. There has lately been a noticeable tendency among educators to define the term closely, and to limit it either to an aggregation of professional courses, or of professional and undergraduate courses combined. With some there seems to be a desire to import in a wholesale way the organization and methods of the German University, and engraft them on the American college. Others prefer to retain unchanged our college, which is a thoroughly American product, developed to meet the needs of our people, and to make the university distinct and independent. By all, however, it is conceded that the university of the future will not be the present college of arts, nor an aggregation of undergraduate courses, no matter how numerous; but will receive its distinctive character from advanced and professional work.

If this be granted, that the Amer-

ican University will be devoted wholly or chiefly to training for the professions, questions at once arise in regard to three points,—resources, control, and organization. Whence shall the university derive its means? To whom or what shall it be held accountable? What will be the general character of its organization and administration? A full discussion of these questions would transcend the limits of a single article; but a few suggestions may be presented under each head.

#### FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

The university of the future will depend for its support, upon neither the federal government nor that of a state. Inseparably connected with the theory of most monarchies, as in the case of Germany, and monarchical traditions, as in the case of France, is the idea that a government must be paternal, that it must look after the well-being of the subject at every turn. Consistently with this, in such countries the government has ever been charged with the support and control of the universities. But our government rests on an entirely different basis. Its relation to the citizen is negative rather than positive, aiming to protect rather than care for. Taxation with us must be regulated according to the general good, as indicated by the expressed will of the majority. If the spirit of our government is to be carried out, education at public expense may go only so far as the greatest number are benefited. So soon as the

state offers educational facilities of a sort that only a few comparatively are able to take advantage of them, it spends the public money for the good of a class and taxes all others for the benefit of a limited number. True, indeed, it is for the general good that the state should have well trained teachers, lawyers and doctors; but it is also true that those professions are in themselves sufficiently remunerative to induce many to fit themselves to enter them without the stimulus of an inducement offered in the way of free tuition and other privileges. Experience shows that "the greatest number" receive direct benefit from no educational facilities of a grade above those of the high school.

But the maintenance of a university by the state is not only an injustice to the great body of tax-payers. With the introduction of political influence into university management, inevitable sooner or later in our state institutions, the proper functions of the university are liable to be impeded. Further than this, society needs trained ministers as well as doctors or lawyers; but among us, with no established church, the state cannot assume the teaching of theology.

To some other source than the state, then, must the American University look for its resources. More and more it becomes evident that with the sense of need, the generosity of American private wealth will take the place of European royal foundations and government grants

in endowing and sustaining the higher institutions of learning.

With such a basis, consecrated in a spirit of beneficence, the university may pursue the even tenor of its way, free from the meddling of politicians as well as from the unappreciative complaints of a tax-burdened public.

#### CONTROL.

The university of the future, under no obligations to the state for its support, will not be subject to state control. It will bear to the state the same relation as any other corporation similarly chartered. Its controlling body will no doubt be a board of trust, directed or limited in its administration by the provisions of a charter, framed by its founders.

But the university, in order to be complete, must have a department of theology, a theological faculty. This faculty will be expected to emphasize some phase of theology, according to the will of the founders, and will thus be brought more or less directly into relation with some religious denomination. Further than this, the university will not be denominational or sectarian; but, as Christianity is the corner-stone of our civilization, the university will be pervaded by a Christian atmosphere. It will be a moulder of public opinion; at the same time it will be influenced in its development and activity by public opinion, and particularly by the views of alumni. At present the influence of alumni in

the management of American colleges is showing rapid increase.

#### ORGANIZATION.

In its organization the university of the future will be compact, yet comprehensive: compact, in that between its various departments there will be a much closer bond of union than now exists in many institutions; comprehensive, in that it will provide a place for the widest possible range of instruction and investigation. The characteristic of the university will lie not in matter, but in method; not in this or that group of courses, but in the advanced and philosophic way in which all courses are pursued. The university will assume as its basis the college, which is equal to the continental gymnasium in point of discipline and superior in point of culture. As distinguished from the college, which aims to train and broaden, the university will endeavor to provide facilities, first, for studies in the line of any profession; second, for original investigation in any field.

The tendency of the professions, as of trades, is now to run into specialties. No one faculty can assume to give instruction in all branches. To insure the best results of work there must be in the university itself lines of division. Where shall these be drawn? In most higher educational institutions professional and undergraduate departments are thrown together apparently with no attempt at classification and with little relation to one another, except on com-

mencement day. Our institutions will not always remain satisfied with this unsystematic and loose arrangement. The tendencies of the times seem to point to a union of Continental, English and American features of university organization as the proper solution. According to this the university will comprise four faculties, the faculties of Arts (or Philosophy), Theology, Law and Medicine. Under these faculties will be grouped the schools devoted to the specialties of the professions. Thus in the Faculty of Arts, or Philosophical Faculty, might be enrolled professors in schools of fine arts and engineering as well as those in charge of post-graduate courses in philosophy, philology, and science; and in the Medical Faculty would be included professors in schools of pharmacy and dentistry as well as of the general theory and practice of medicine. For all details of work there would be separate schools, or departments, with separate buildings and distinct working organization; but each would be a part of a larger part, one of the four faculties; and the four faculties would often meet, now separately, now together or by delegation in a *senatus*. Whether arranged in exactly this way or not, the organization of the American University, in its perfect form, will be comprehensive, simple, and symmetrical. Americans in all things are as averse to lopsidedness as they are to needless complication.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.



## PURITANISM IN HAWTHORNE.

The Puritan fathers, as depicted by Hawthorne, were bearded men, grim and austere, in sad colored garments and gray steeple-crowned hats. This personal appearance well befitted men with whom religion and law were almost identical and who made their mildest and severest acts of discipline equally venerable and awful. The women were substantial persons with large frames, broad shoulders, round and ruddy cheeks. Morally, they were of coarser fiber than their fair descendants. For Hawthorne says that "every successive mother has transmitted to her child a fainter bloom, a more delicate and briefer beauty, and a slighter physical frame, if not a character of less force and solidity, than her own."

That the women of primitive New England were more robust than those of the present, we are willing to concede. The demands of that age were such as to produce women of sturdy physique and coarse fiber. But we can never admit that every successive mother has transmitted a "character of less force and solidity than her own." It can not be true that the noble women of to-day have a less high standard of character than the harsh matrons who so immodestly stood about the scaffold of Hester Prynne's disgrace and so unsympathizingly gave vent to their merciless feelings towards her.

For a picture of home life in the earliest days we are shown into the home of Roger Conant, founder of

Salem. The good wife is represented as singing a psalm tune at her work—just as John Alden

"Heard as he drew near the door, the musical voice of Pricilla  
Singing the hundreth psalm, the grand old  
Puritan anthem."

Sometimes she pauses with a sigh at the remembrance of the cheerful gossip and the merry social life of her home in old England. But now she enters with "sympathetic glee" into the sports of her little tribe of children; and soon turns to greet her husband, who is heard approaching the "rough-hewn" threshold.

Perhaps we may infer something as to the size of the family circle, when we read in the biography of Sir William Phipps that he was one of the twenty-six children of a gunsmith. From the picture given in *Old News* we see that slaves had their place in the domestic affections: "When the circle closed round the evening hearth, its blaze glowed on their dark shining faces, intermingled familiarly with their master's children."

But we are not left merely with glimpses of the home life. Hawthorne has described for us the life of a single day—about 1650. It begins with the gray light of the early morning. The bell-man, who cries the hour at the street corners, rings the last peal upon his hand-bell and goes wearily homewards. "Forth tumbles the still drowsy

cow-herd" and with his horn warns every cow in the settlement that the "dewy pasture hour is come." The day we look upon is neither a holiday nor a sabbath; nor is it a common week-day. It is the day of the Thursday Lecture. Besides being the lecture day, it is, moreover, a day of public shame: the day on which the minor transgressors of the Puritan law "receive their reward of ignominy." Here is a man who, for his idleness, has been bound to the whipping-post. Another is standing on the steps of the meeting-house, with a halter about his neck, which he must wear visibly throughout his life-time. A woman, having lifted her hand against her husband, is chained to a post at the corner of Prison Lane. In the centre of the scene is a great wooden cage in which a man gnashes his teeth and shakes the strong oaken bars. But here comes the minister, and the whole town throngs into the small church, "mostly with such sombre visages that the sunshine becomes little better than a shadow when it falls upon them." There go the Thirteen Men, "grim rulers of a grim community." Last of all enters the tithing-man, lugging in two small boys whom he has caught playing "beneath God's blessed sunshine, in a back lane." The picture is a gloomy one. It is valuable as giving us some of the modes of punishment and a further knowledge of Hawthorne's estimate of Puritan life and character.

An eminent authority has pointed out certain aspects of the social life

portrayed in "The Scarlet Letter." Here, nearly every phase of society is touched by our author. The natural feelings of the young matron cause her to be compassionate towards her disgraced sister; but this unspoiled tenderness contrasts harshly with the exultation of the other women over Hester's shame. The noble and spotless character of Winthrop is but dimly suggested. Much more distinct appears the mild and saintly Wilson. Governor Bellingham is the "stern, unflinching, manly upholder of the state." In the same house with him dwells Mistress Hibbins, the witch-lady. Lastly is Chillingworth, "an exponent of the whole Puritan idea of spiritual government," which vainly attempted—though far from intending such a thing—to hasten and take in hand the punishments of eternity on this side the grave.

Throughout Puritan New England the militia was an essential ingredient of the community life. The soldiers of those pristine times were truly martial men, with their steel caps and iron breast-plates well burnished. Ponderous muskets were on their shoulders, bandaliers about their waists, and lighted matches in their hands. It was of such men as those that Cromwell's famous regiment of Ironsides was made up. Every governor was both a statesman and a general. Every man was a soldier or the father or brother of a soldier. Such warlike aspects were in exact keeping with the times, and Haw-

thorne does not fail to assign to them their full importance.

Law and religion were the body and soul of Puritan existence. Church and state, forged at the same furnace, were inseparably welded together. The law was founded upon religion and religion in turn was supported by law. Governors and ministers counselled together for the welfare of the people. "A minister was a more formidable man than a general." Hawthorne pays the religion of the early settlers a high tribute: "A recovered faith burned like a lamp within their hearts." They were men who "looked heavenward without a glance to earth." These sentiments accord with those of Bancroft: "They established a worship purely spiritual." They are also echoed by Drake: "The Golden Rule seems to have been the practice of their lives." But our author informs us that this pure religion became degenerate. The rigidity of life distorted the moral nature. "The sons and grandsons of the first settlers were a race of lower and narrower souls than their progenitors had been." Superstition entered largely into their religion. Meteoric appearances and other natural phenomena that occurred with less regularity than the rise and set of sun or moon, were interpreted as so many revelations from a supernatural source. Indian warfare was prefigured by a "blazing spear, a sword of flame, a bow, or a sheaf of arrows, seen in the mid-night sky."

Pestilence was once foretold by a shower of crimson light..

"The purity of morals completes the picture of colonial felicity," says Bancroft. But Hawthorne writes, "There is no evidence that the moral standard was higher then than now. . . . The pillory, the whipping-post, the prison, and the gallows, each had their use in those good old times; and, in short, as often as our imagination lives in the past we find it a ruder and rougher age than our own." We are inclined to accept partially both opinions. Bancroft has reference to the very first colonists. The words of Hawthorne, taken from 'Main Street,' lead us to infer that he spoke of a later period.

According to Hawthorne the civil life overflowed with the same sternness and severity as the religious. This is decidedly opposed to Bancroft, who writes, "Hardly a nation in Europe has as yet made its criminal law so humane as that of early New England." We unhesitatingly support Hawthorne. The laws against crime were of such a nature as largely to overbalance their apparent leniency. They aimed, by the effect of visible symbols, to keep alive the conscience and remorse for guilt. What punishment is more acute than that which will not let the wrong-doer hide from the staring eyes and taunting words of the masses? What must Hester Prynne have suffered! All the harshness of this system of penal punishment Hawthorne clearly perceived and



has given a powerful portrayal of it in 'The Scarlet Letter.'

We may consider ourselves fortunate indeed, when, in seeking a summary of an author's view on any subject, we find it in his own words. Hawthorne has expressed his real opinion:—"Happy are we," says he, "if for nothing else, yet because we did not live in those days." Again: "Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors, and let each successive generation thank Him, not less fervently, for being one step further removed from them in the march of ages." To the mind of Hawthorne, Puritanism was an institution in which gloom and shade vastly predominated. The Puritans were an austere, morbid, sad-faced people who frowned upon anything like frivolity, mirth or gayety. Yet here also, as in religion, Hawthorne distinguishes between the early settlers and their near descendants. The former had not lost remembrance of happier moments in merry Mother England. But the latter "wore the darkest shade of Puritanism."

Hawthorne fully realizes the darkness of his pictures. He justifies himself by saying that "the blame must rest on the sombre spirit of our forefathers, who wove their web of life with hardly a single thread of rose-color or gold." It is not for the true artist to exaggerate the "single thread" of brightness into the warp and woof of the garment. He must

be faithful to the mood and manners of the age he would reproduce. Is the tinge gray and sable?—He cannot represent it as bright and gay.

Hawthorne evidently held his stern ancestors in the highest regard. It has been urged against him, however, that he did not sufficiently glorify the moral strength and the sweeter qualities of the Puritans. As well censure the wild-rose for not breathing forth the merry song of the lark instead of its own sweet fragrance! He was not unconscious of their merits, but it was not his purpose to extol them. He chose rather to dwell upon the picturesque points and striking features of Puritan life, where shadows and severities predominated. In giving to Puritanism its own distinctive coloring Hawthorne made no distortion. As time removes us further and still further from the Puritans there appears an ever-increasing tendency to refer simply to their virtues. All the more reason why America's great novelist should not have forgone his immortal privilege of giving us these gloomy-grounded pictures of our forefathers! Himself a child of the past from which he issued, his own nature a blending of the same elements and the same capabilities that belonged to his Puritan fathers, with a poet's insight, with a genius unsurpassed, who better than he could illumine those dark but characteristic features of Puritanism?

GRANT STROH, '89.



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EDITORIAL.

If keen regret at the loss of a professor be an evidence of the esteem in which he is held, that which our students have for Professor Zenos must be very great; and this universal feeling of regret, caused by his recent resignation, is as deep and sincere as it is widely extended. During the years of his connection with our college his attitude toward his students has ever been such as to gain their highest respect and esteem. Thus he has won from them, in addition to their reverence for his profound scholarship and abilities as an instructor, the much more desirable homage of admiration and affection. Though

we regret that he is to leave us, it is with delight that we hear of his acquiring a new honor; and though after this year he will be separated from our college, wherever he may be he will always have a large share of the pleasant memories and affections of the many who have been under his instruction.

We publish this month a letter from a gentleman whose name is withheld at his request—which sets forth exactly our ideas on a certain phase of college journalism. Written by a very highly esteemed gentleman and one who takes a lively interest in college life, we hope that it will be read thoughtfully by all students and that its suggestions will be acted upon. This “paper spirit” we have vainly attempted to arouse; it seems impossible to make it understood that the college paper is the property of all the students, and is for their benefit, the organ for the expression of their views and the field for practice in literary work. To make still more free the opportunity for expression of opinions relating to college matters, we have established a “Contributors’ Department,” which, if the students so will, may be made a source of great benefit. Let the alumni, also, take this means for making their opinions known.

One hundred and twenty-four students are working their way through Harvard.

*To the Stentor:*

As I have read your paper from month to month, I have become interested in it because it revived the associations, almost forgotten, of my own college life. As I have become interested in your enterprise, recalling of those old associations, I have read your pages with a critical eye. In my own college the students conducted a paper which was of great help to us because it gave an opportunity to every student for doing journalistic work, even though in a small way. I do not mean that the students as a whole conducted the paper. We had a board of editors to whom was entrusted the management, but each student regarded the paper as having a personal value to him, and as furnishing a place for the expression of any legitimate opinions he might have. It made no difference upon what subject those opinions might be, and whether upon college matters, current politics, or morals. Thus we had a paper always interesting and helpful. Your students must have opinions upon current questions; can you not bring before them the necessity of giving to those opinions opportunity for expression in your columns? You need it for the sake of your paper, and by that I do not say anything derogatory to the paper as at present. I only wish to be recognized the great advantage that will be enjoyed on all sides when this opportunity is embraced and a proper "paper spirit" aroused among the students. The benefit to the students

is two-fold: The literary training and increased interest in your paper as the exponent of your college life. There is nothing which students will look back to with greater pleasure in after life than their connection with a good live college paper.

Wishing you great success, I remain  
Yours very truly,

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In oratory there are two elements, the internal and the external. The internal is made up of the thoughts which arise and are elaborated in the mind. The external element is composed of the various ways in which those thoughts are given expression by the physical organism. These two elements are inseparable in oratory, and when viewed in this light it is surprising that our students take so little interest in one of them. We assiduously store our minds with knowledge, but pay but little attention to the means by which that knowledge is to be brought to bear upon others. Many of us expect to enter the ministry where we will proclaim the most important truths. Would it not be well to render ourselves able to proclaim those truths in an acceptable manner? Cicero says that some orators are so insufferably harsh that they may be said to bark rather than to speak, and we have some painful memories of sermons, the truth in which was lost because of harsh and unmodulated tones and incongruous gestures.

The lawyer, the business man,

and the physician all need to cultivate the external element of oratory no less than the minister, for the great business of every man who does not labor with his hands is to persuade.

It is true that we have here no department of oratory on the same basis as the other departments of the college, but such a department is not necessary for the attaining of some degree of proficiency in the essentials of oratory. Determined private practice will do wonders in the way of developing the voice and obtaining freedom of gesture. Indeed, all that an instructor in elocution can do is to give hints, and direct the individual effort by which we make his power and grace our own. It is constant, persevering, individual practice which tells in this eminently practical art.

And we are not without certain facilities in this line. Every year we have more or less instruction, and it is our business to gather what crumbs we may until the time comes when we may have a regular department of elocution. Are we overcrowded with other work? But the same complaint comes from other colleges where there is great enthusiasm upon this subject.

Our college offers prizes at the end of the year to contestants in oratory, and more of our students should enter for them. Then we should be represented in the State contest. At present the state association has a membership of about seven colleges, and of these some

are much inferior to ours, both in ability of students and incentives to oratorical work. Knox College considered the winning of the State and inter-State contests of last year to be worth two thousand dollars, simply as an advertisement; and to the student who represented Knox at these contests the value was not to be estimated in dollars and cents. It is to be hoped that next fall Lake Forest will send a delegation and an orator to the State contest, and that in the future we may be represented in the association. If we are wide-awake in other departments, we should be in this also.

STUDENT.

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## OUR NOTE BOOK.

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### THE COLLEGE.

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"Now is the winter of our discontent."

What's the matter with the Glee Club?

To the orchestra—"We are grateful for this much."

Prof. Locy has recently received ten Zeiss microscopes, costing \$450, imported from Germany for his Biology class. His class-room is fitted up for convenience, each pupil having a desk and locker, and the use of a microscope. Another addition to this department is a microtome, which is used to mount specimens for microscopes.



Several of the Junior class have taken Mediæval History as an elective this term. Prof. Halsey's reputation as a historian as well as an instructor in history is well established, and this class cannot fail to be inspired by their professor.

During vacation the floors of the college building were oiled and the stair-railings varnished. Our janitor, Mr. Lichtfeld, keeps things looking very civilized, considering the amount of work he has to do.

A logical classification: Professor—"Whom would you class with Moses as a great prophet?" Freshie—"Aaron!"

The first year's endowment for the University, \$200,000, has been raised. The same amount each year for four years to come should put L. F. U. on a basis from which it would never topple.

Prof. Griffin has some valuable additions to his department, among them being an Atwood's machine, a galvanic battery, a Tepler-Holtz electrical machine and many smaller instruments for illustration.

There was an old crank who said: "Dough  
Is spelled in a way which I knough  
Is perfectly awful!  
It should be unlawful  
To exhibit one's ignorance sough!"

The Faculty have decided that College students may choose electives henceforth at the beginning of each

term, and not necessarily keep the same elective throughout the year. This gives the student a much better chance to follow his bent, and to get the real benefit of an elective system.

A good audience greeted the Ida Clark Concert Company at the town hall Tuesday evening, January 17th. The entertainment, which was under the auspices of the Zeta Epsilon Literary Society, gave general satisfaction and was likewise a financial success.

The ladies' waiting room—so we are informed, for we dare not enter its precincts—could be improved. If more hooks were put in, it would give the chairs a chance to be free from wraps once in a while. If overshoe receptacles and umbrella stands were added, the carpet would be saved. If another looking glass could be attached, much valuable time would not be lost. Will someone please grasp the emergency?

Prof. Gray, the celebrated telephone inventor and electrician, of Highland Park, is expected to give a series of lectures on electricity here in February. These lectures will probably be given on Saturday mornings, and are mainly for the benefit of the Junior class, who are now studying the subject of electricity in the Natural Science department. Others who feel interested will probably be given an opportunity to hear the lectures.



The Freshman dissertations for the term in the Latin department are as follows:

THE ROMAN HOUSE—Miss Lucia Sickels, Jan. 16.

THE ROMAN FAMILY—Miss Gracia Sickels, Jan. 18.

THE ROMAN RELIGION—A. I. Anderson, Jan. 23.

ROMAN EDUCATION—Miss Fleming, Jan. 25.

ROMAN SLAVERY—G. R. Denise, Jan. 30.

ROMAN AGRICULTURE—W. H. Humiston, Feb. 1.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ANCIENT ITALY—H. D. Stearns, Feb. 6.

COMMERCE AMONG THE ROMANS—J. E. Smith, Feb. 8.

ROMAN AMUSEMENTS—Miss J. F. Rumsey, Feb. 13.

ROMAN LUXURY—F. W. Schettler, Feb. 15.

THE ROMAN ART OF WAR—H. H. Davis, Feb. 20.

THE ROMAN LAW—D. S. Lansden, Feb. 22.

ROMAN MUSIC—Miss M. A. Davies, Feb. 27.

THE CITY OF ROME IN THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS—W. E. Danforth, Feb. 29.

REMAINS OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE IN MODERN ROME—J. H. McVay, March 5.

SURVIVALS OF ANCIENT ROMAN LIFE IN MODERN ITALY—J. Sutton, March 7.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ROME TO MODERN CIVILIZATION—Miss Florence Phelps, March 12.

All are invited to attend.

When will the University, or the town—to whichever belongs the duty—put down a sidewalk at least three feet wide, through the College grounds?

A. G. Welch, steward of the King Club, made out the average of \$2.28 per week for board at that club last term. The Grand Pacific, W. W. Johnson, steward, averaged \$2.75 per week for the same length of time. The Academia, a new club formed for the Academy boys, expended \$3.00, and the Delmonico, N. B. Gallwey, steward, rose to the dignity of \$3.55. To board at any of these clubs, with the exception of the Academia, a good bracing walk is the precedent of each meal. This serves as a fine appetizer, and is a good constitutional besides.

The boys say they are only waiting for a chance to be wall-flowers, and to let leap-year rob them of their questionable rights.

Elocution—that long-time vagrant of our curriculum—has at last found a place among college duties. Prof. Cutting, who has had instruction in the best schools, and who is an experienced instructor, has taken four classes in oratory. The plan for work is eminently practical. Besides regular exercises in reading, speaking and free criticism, a study of the leading English and American orators is designed. The latter will be in the form of argumentative essays. The Junior class will discuss first the English, and then the American

orators. Each orator will be the subject of two essays, one to define his virtues, the other his failings. The appointments for this class are here given:

#### ENGLISH ORATORS.

EDMUND BURKE—Miss Learned, Mr. Lee—Jan. 30.

LORD CHATHAM—Mr. Halsey, Miss Horton—Feb. 6.

WILLIAM PITT—Mr. Welch, Mr. Wilson—Feb. 13.

CHARLES J. FOX—Mr. Becker, Miss Davies—Feb. 20.

LORD BEAONSFIELD—Mr. Stroh, Miss Vance—Feb. 27.

JOHN BRIGHT—Miss Griffin, Mr. Dickinson—March 5.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE—Mr. Linnell, Miss Phelps—March 12.

#### AMERICAN ORATORS.

PATRICK HENRY—Mr. Dickinson, Miss Griffin—March 19.

DANIEL WEBSTER—Miss Horton, Mr. Halsey—April 9.

HENRY CLAY—Miss Phelps, Mr. Linnell—April 16.

EDWARD EVERETT—Miss Davies, Mr. Becker—April 23.

CHARLES SUMNER—Mr. Stroh, Miss Vance—April 30.

WENDELL PHILLIPS—Mr. Lee, Miss Learned—May 7.

HENRY WARD BEECHER—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Welch—May 14.

#### Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Our Young Men's Christian Association is in a pretty good condition, as is shown by our sending five delegates to the College Conference at Champaign, Jan. 20-22. We owe thanks to our friends who contributed so liberally to make this possible. The meeting was particularly interesting as it was the last that will be held separately from the regular State Convention in October, and because it is the last which our International College Secretary, Mr. L. D. Wishard, will attend for some time. He leaves us in June next to travel among the colleges in foreign countries for four or five years.

There were also present Mr. Williams, the International Secretary of railroad work, and F. H. Jacobs, of Joliet. The former gave us hints on bible study, and glimpses into God's truths that we shall never forget. Mr. Jacobs' singing was soul-inspiring; he gave us some new tunes and a new understanding of old ones to carry away with us. The State Secretary, Mr. I. E. Brown, had charge of the Conference and made every one feel at home by his wonderful faculty of knowing every man and all about him and his college. The Knox College Quartette also took a prominent part in the exercises.

There were delegates present from fourteen of the twenty-two college associations. In all we numbered about ninety. Illinois Wesleyan University sent a delegation of

twelve; Knox of six; we ranked third in numbers.

We came away greatly impressed with the ability of our associations to reach and evangelize not only the young men of our own country, but of the rest of the world. As the association is undenominational its very elasticity makes it possible to work for men and in countries where the methods of the church are useless. The value of personal work was impressed upon us. But to work successfully, familiarity with God through His Word and through prayer is necessary. We must not only be more consecrated, but more full of His Spirit and more desirous that those about us may be as happy as we. With this preparation we can work miracles.

During the Day of Prayer for Colleges, Jan. 26, several small prayer meetings were held in the students' rooms at various times. They were quite informal, and those present felt that those were precious moments.

The next Y. M. C. A. State Convention will be held in Rock Island in October of this year.

Dr. Hensan, of the first Baptist Church, Chicago, addressed the students concerning their souls' welfare on the day of prayer. The boys were very much pleased, and will not only attempt to profit by his oratory but to live out the truths he made so plain.

## FERRY HALL.

Hard colds!

Hard blows!

The gas tanks and sewerage are undergoing repairs.

Everyone is busy now. The term has opened for work, and the young ladies seem to be taking hold with a will.

We have Miss Bessie Pinney with us again this term.

The class of '88 is beginning to look up their essays for the great and only event of the year. Mysterious looks and consultations are the order of the day.

Miss Ray's mother and sisters spent Sunday with her recently. They were on their way to Colorado.

Those who did not go to church Sunday, the 14th, were edified by one of Talmage's sermons, read by the Principal.

We regret to record the departure of Mrs. Mills to other fields of labor. During her short stay she made many friends by her refinement and good-will to all. Miss Laura Halter, a graduate of Wellesley, takes her place as instructor in Latin.

Miss Lillie Ward has taken rooms with us again. She will be a "sem" instead of a college girl for a time.

Four new students this term.

Heretofore the weekly prayer meetings of Monday evenings have been carried on by the young ladies without an organization. Now, a Y. W. C. A. has been formed, which will do this work, and any other religious work which it sees fit to do in the seminary. We are glad to see this movement and hope the Y. W. C. A. will find much work which should be done for the sake of Christ.

The Jean Ingelow society held their first meeting of the term on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Bessie Sutton.  
Vice-President, Alice Conger.  
Secretary, Marie Holloway.  
Treasurer, Gertrude Greenlee.  
Sergeant-at-Arms, Annie Flack.

The leap-year sleigh-ride of the Class of '88 was a complete success. On the evening of January 25 each young lady called for her gentleman and a merry load departed for Highland Park, where they were served with the best the place could afford. Not to dwell too much on particulars, they all arrived home safely at about 11 o'clock.

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A Vassar girl she made a pie—  
A pie which man nor dog ate;  
Her brother took it by and by  
And used it for a home plate.—*EX.*

## ACADEMY.

Twinkle, twinkle, little Frye,  
Like a diamond in the sky;  
When we see you from afar,  
How we wonder what you are.

The above beautiful, romantic, and poetic reproduction was handed us by a youth with a poetic turn of mind, and as it was *not* intended for publication, we consequently withhold it.

We see by the lately issued catalogue of the University that frequent calls on young ladies should be discouraged. Dr. S.—evidently knows that it is leap year. We hope most earnestly that the young ladies will take advantage of their prerogative and pro—er—that is—improve every opportunity.

## CLUB MEETING.

### *Act I. Scene I.*

President:—Has any one seen any improvements? Have you, Tom?

Tom:—I don't want to say anything.

Lieutenant:—Here, too!

Pres.—I want your opinion.

Tom—I don't like cerealine.

Lieut.—Neither do I!

Pres.—What would you prefer?

Tom—Cake.

Pres.—Would you like plain or layer cake?

Tom—Yes, sir, I think I would.

### *Act II. Scene I.*

Tom—What they laughing at?

Lieut.—The butter of course.

All—Luscious above all lusciousness.—Exit.

The meanest trick of the season is that of putting melted gum on door-knobs, and the one who does it is of about the same calibre as the trick itself. Think what a trick costs of that nature.

A few things to remember, that—

We have not our privileges.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

We can't go to the Sem. when we want to.

"The ripest fruit grows on the roughest wall."

We must never do anything when we are angry.

We must not whistle within four blocks of the 'Cad.

We must pay our subscription to the STENTOR at once.

The civil war was one of the greatest earthly contests humanity ever witnessed.

Everything about the 'Cad. is "strictly confidential."

We must be content to obey the 'One Rule of Lake Forest Academy.'

Hurrah for "Academia!"

Oh long may she wave,  
And feed the hungry 'Cad,  
Who is ever true and brave.

In the above beautiful lines we have a harmony which is unsurpassed for beauty and simplicity, and it buds and blossoms from beginning to end with the real and not supernatural flowers of poetry. The 'Cad should

feel proud of the praise given him, as ever brave and true. You'r right, they are brave and *especially true*, but they have one fault—they want the earth and a slice of the nearest planet and an income of \$1,000,000.

The latent force and power of intellect, which has been dormant these many years in the genial academy student, has at last been awakened and two new literary societies have been formed. These societies were organized January 18th, by the academy students, with the aid of the faculty. It is proposed to make them a training school for young debaters and to aid the mind in a literary direction. The names chosen for the societies were, "Gamma Sigma" and "Tri Kappa." We have no doubt but that they will come up to the Zeta Eps, or the Athenæan. As only the Gamma Sigmas have elected officers, the election report will not be given in this issue. We earnestly hope that these newly-formed institutions will be a great success and that much benefit may be obtained by and through them.

The academy does not intend to be behind in the ranks—not much! H. H. Fish has started up a printing office in one of the rooms, and we expect to see a thriving business done. We wish success to the new enterprise.

Another blow has fallen! and 'twas "the last feather that broke



the camel's back." What's up now is, that the boys have been forbidden to seek the dark recesses of a closet or to crawl under a bed, when they are in danger of being caught by the hall master in another's room, during study hours. Probably that rule was made in order to do away with the necessity of the master's searching closets and creeping under beds to find the naughty 'Cads.

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#### RUSH LOCALS.

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Prof.—“If you fail to produce sweating by all the ordinary diaphoretics what would you do?”

For branch man:—“Ask him to describe the different parts of the brain and give their functions.”

#### THE SICK EDITOR.

Doctor (to professional nurse):—“Well, how is he this morning?”

Nurse:—“Weaker, Doctor; been very sick all night, and looks now like he was comatose.”

Doctor:—“How's his tempera-  
ture?”

Nurse:—“One hundred and three.”

Doctor:—“How's his circulation?”

Editor (with fearful yell):—“Big-  
gest in the world! want an affi-  
davit?”—*Burdett.*

An Arkansas man made a bullet out of a piece of plug tobacco and shot it through a wild cat. The animal died. Here we have another

forcible illustration of the fatal effects of tobacco on the system!—*Norristown Herald.*

Pass up the front row!

It is said that a doctor sent in a death certificate after an operation and signed his name in the place for “cause of death.” Who would believe that such honest men live?

Chicago people need have no fear, even if cholera should break out. The *New School* have a plan on foot (in case such a catastrophe does occur) to drop two pills in Lake Michigan from the crib and let them go through the water supply. The cholera will prance right back to Rome, feeling pretty much discouraged.

It is reported that his Satanic Majesty, while on a recent visit to this planet for a cargo of sulphur, was shown a sample of Iodoform. He immediately countermanded the sulphur order and substituted iodoform, saying: “Not in all my realms below does any perfume so please my taste.” Iodoform then beats Sheol.—*Canadian Medical and Surgical Republican.*

The latest thing in color for evening wear is “slapped baby”—we believe a sort of “yeller.”

“A curious fact that animals always seek their own kind,” said Prof. L.—when the goats appeared in the amphitheatre.

Prof. H—— is authority for the fact that babies “curl up their toes when kissed.” This startling announcement, when generally known, will probably tend to decrease the mortality among infants.

It is a curious fact and worthy of notice that the men who will “knife” the first man who attempts to pass them up, are the ones who sit higher up on the perch.

“Doctor,” (here she smiled a very pretty even sort of smile) “Doctor, what is the best thing for a bump?” “A bump, my dear girl? (he was an old physician and looked very wise) “Well, the best things at the present time I believe are: a piece of very smooth ice, a pair of smooth skates, and a smooth girl of seventeen attached to them, without the usual ‘a posteriora paraphernalia’ and who ‘neva had skates on before in her life.’ If this doesn’t prove ‘good for a bump,’ then I can’t imagine what would.”

Now no one would believe that Chicago air would have so exhilarating an effect on a good old preceptor from Arkansas, that he should drop a nickle in the letter box and ask the driver to let him off at Lincoln Park, or that he should gaze at the lights on Washington Boulevard and yell “torch-light proses!—’rah for Grover!” But in the language of Sitting Bull, “Sic semper sciatica!” “In hoc plumbago!”

#### WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED AT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

I. Mothers should always give the little children beans to play with, telling them not to put them in their ears or noses, as this is the surest way to insure an operation for their removal.

II. Babies must be taught by experience that a five dollar gold piece will not pass everywhere.

III. The new Presbyterian hospital will reach from Wood street to the base ball park.

IV. Microbes have a peculiar habit of showing their teeth, bobbing their tails, and remarking “what are we here for?”

V. Place some candle in a lighted house with a powdered monkey and there will be (we believe we have forgotten this proverb, confound it.)

Doctor (returning from a day’s hunting), “Well, wife, I’ve been out tramping all day and haven’t killed a thing.”

Wife (petulantly) “Of course not; that’s what you get for not going out to see your patients.”

Patient.—“Doctor, it almost kills me every time I grasp anything with my arm.”

Doctor: “Well, you idiot, don’t grasp anything with your arm then.”

Patient (wearily) “But doctor, I’ve got to. I’m engaged.”

## PERSONAL.

Edgar M. Wilson, formerly of '88, will return from California in April and enter the class of '89.

Miss Isabel Ingersoll, of the class of '84, Ferry Hall, is teaching in Asheville, North Carolina. The school is in charge of the Home Mission Board, and the work is among the uneducated white people.

Miss Alice L. Foulke is teaching in Florida.

Professor Zenos has resigned the chair of Greek in the College and accepted the chair of New Testament Exegesis in the theological seminary at Hartford, Connecticut. During the holiday vacation he visited Hartford and expressed himself as much pleased with the place and prospects.

John H. Hewitt, A. M., professor of Greek at Lake Forest, 1877-81, now holds the Garfield chair of ancient languages in Williams College.

Edward P. Morris, A. M., professor of mathematics in the College, 1878-9, has the chair of Latin at Williams College. His edition of the *Mostellaria* of Plautus is widely used.

Albert R. Sabin, A. M., formerly principal of the Academy, and afterwards professor of Latin in the College, is now assistant superintendent of public schools, Chicago.

Walter L. Rankin, A. M., successor to Professor Sabin as principal of the Academy, is now at the head of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

James H. Hyslop, Ph. D., formerly instructor in both the Academy and the College, is still pursuing his studies at Johns Hopkins University.

Professors Griffin and Cutting attended the recent meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Springfield. A permanent organization devoted to the interests of the colleges in the state was effected. Professor Cutting was elected secretary and a member of the executive committee. He was elected president of the New York State Teachers' Association for the present year, but as he could not attend he sent his resignation. He is still conducting the Interchange Department of the *Academy*, which is published at Syracuse, New York.

Mrs. J. B. Durand and daughter, Miss Lois, have started on an extended European tour.

Wallace T. Chapin is taking a two years' course in philosophy at Princeton, and intends to spend two years in Germany after completing his course at Princeton. He has become a foot ball player, and was substitute in the Harvard-Princeton game. He is also a member of the Princeton Glee Club.

## GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Two-thirds of the students at Dartmouth work their way through college.

Psychology, a senior defines as "the soul suffering in an active state."—*Ex.*

There are more colleges in Illinois than in all Europe, but one European college has more students than all Illinois.—*Ex.*

Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, has offered \$1,600 in prizes to the person of either sex who will approach the nearest to perfect physical symmetry after two years' training.

Prof. Huxley says: "The most valuable thing in education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not,"

Knox College Y. M. C. A. conducts five bible classes.

W. B. Hale, a descendant of Nathan Hale, has organized a prohibition club at Wabash College.

The largest gymnasium in the world is said to be that of the Y. M. C. A. at Liverpool. Harvard's ranks next.—*Ex.*

Illinois College students do not have to pass examinations unless their grade runs below 85. This gives entire satisfaction to both professors and students.

In all, twenty-two graduates of the University of Michigan have been in Congress. Of these nine sit in the fiftieth congress.

The American Protective Tariff League has renewed its offer to the senior classes of the colleges and universities of the United States. It consists of three prizes, ranking first, second and third, of \$250, \$100 and \$50. Subject: "Home Production Indispensible to a supply at Low Prices of the Manufactured Commodities Required for the People of the United States, and Adequate Home Production of These Commodities Impossible Without a Protective Tariff." A silver medal will be awarded for essays declared worthy of high merit. These essays are not to exceed 10,000 words, and are to be sent to the office of the *League*, No. 23 West Twenty-third street, on or before April 1, 1888.—*Oberlin Review.*

What we want to do in the "west" is to brace up our own institutions. It is ridiculous for Chicago, with the twin cities, and Omaha and Kansas City west of us to be depending upon little New Jersey for our education and theology. We really ought to be ashamed to do so. There is better brains in Lake Forest today than there is anywhere within a hundred miles of Atlantic salt water. There have abler men arisen in the west, educated in the small colleges and school-houses in the west, than ever stood on the sea-coves since the